The Maldens and Coombe Urban District Council.



# REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Sanitary Inspector

For the Year ended December 31st, 1925.





### THE URBAN DISTRICT

OF

THE MALDENS AND COOMBE.

# ANNUAL REPORT of the Health and Sanitary Conditions for the Year 1925.

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Medical Officer of Health.

HENRY TUNBRIDGE, M.R.S.I.,

Sanitary Inspector.

### The Maldens and Coombe Urban District Council.

### ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health.

1925.

Public Health Department,

Council Offices,

New Malden.

January, 1926.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

I have the pleasure to lay before you my Twenty-ninth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of the Urban District of the Maldens and Coombe for the year ended December 31st. 1925. The Report is drawn up on lines indicated in circular 648 dated the 10th December, 1925 of the Ministry of Health. As I pointed out last year, this is a Survey Report and I am instructed to deal comprehensively with:—

(a) The measure of progress made in the area during the preceding five years in the improvement of public health.

- (b) The extent and character of changes made during that period in the Public Health services of the area or other services directed to the prevention or cure of disease in individuals.
- (c) Any further action of importance in the organisation or development of Public Health services contemplated by the Local Authority or considered desirable by the Medical Officer of Health.

# NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE AREA.

Area-3,220 acres.

Population—Census, 1921, 14,503.

Estimated, 1925, 15,850.

Number of Inhabited Houses, 1921, 3,209.

Number of families or separate occupiers, 1921, 3,483.

Rateable Value, £151,508 10s.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate, £538.

# PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE AREA.

SITUATION.—About ten miles south of Charing Cross, in the County of Surrey, bounded by Richmond Park, Wimbledon Common, Merton, Worcester Park, Surbiton and Kingston, the greater part of the District lying between Hogsmill River and Beverley Brook.

The whole of the District lies on London Clay, with the exception of Coombe and a strip of land adjoining the Hogsmill River.

The sub-soil of Coombe is chiefly gravel.

Social Conditions.—The District is chiefly residential, the great majority of the inhabitants being employed in London or surrounding districts. There is no industry of a staple character in the area, with the exception of perhaps a Motor Tyre Manufacturing Co. and a File Manufacturing Co. Several

smaller factories exist, but there are none which, in my opinion, have any particular effect on Public Health.

AMENITIES.—There are a considerable number of Sports Grounds in the District maintained mostly by London firms for the recreation of their staffs.

Two Golf Courses exist at Coombe and a further Golf Course with a handsome pavilion is under construction, partly in Coombe and partly in the New Malden Ward.

In addition the Council possess, in the New Malden Ward, the Beverley Park (20 acres), where cricket, football, tennis, golf putting, etc., can be played, and the Kingston Road Recreation Ground (8 acres). An improvement scheme is well in hand regarding the latter and when completed, will prove a great boon to people (especially children) living in this part of the District.

Kingston Vale and Coombe are well provided with open spaces, being situate immediately adjoining Richmond Park and Wimbledon Common.

Some years ago the Council purchased an area of  $17\frac{1}{2}$  acres lying alongside the Beverley Brook between Coombe Lane and Robin Hood Lane. This is maintained as an open space in conjunction with the extention of Wimbledon Common.

Malden continues to maintain its rural charm although building progress has made a sudden spurt in this area. Certain portions of land called Malden Green are leased to the Council, and controlled by them as Metropolitan Commons for the purpose of maintaining same as open spaces.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

			The Mald	England	
			and Coon	nbe.	and Wales.
Birth Rate per 1,000 living	• • •	• • •	17.7	• • •	18.3
Death Rate per 1,000 living	•••	• • •	9.6	• • •	12.2
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births	• • •	• • •	29°0		75.0
Diarrhœa Mortality (under 2 years)	per	1,000			
Births	• • •	• • •	0.36	1 • •	8.4

The figures for the Birth and Death rates are based on the Registrar General's Estimate of the population.

### BIRTHS.

During the year there were 275 births. an increase of thirty-eight on last year's total. This has the effect of increasing the rate per thousand by over 2 and brings it to within 0.6 of that for England and Wales.

The Births were distributed as follows:-

			Males.	Femal <b>e</b> s.
No. 1 Ward, Coombe	• •	• • •	14	ΙΙ
No. 2 Ward, New Malden	• • •		128	115
No. 3 Ward, Malden		• • •	5	2
			-	
Totals	• • •	***	147	128
				***************************************

Of the total number of births 6 (I male and 5 females) or 2.1 per cent. were illegitimate.

### DEATHS.

During the year 156 deaths were registered, being 13 more than during 1924. Eighty-six deaths were registered in the district and seventy in Institutions and other districts.

The death rate per 1,000 which is 0.5 above that of last year, still remains under 10 and is nearly three per 1,000 less than England and Wales. This may be accounted very satisfactory.

The infantile death rate is practically only one-third that of England and Wales, and is the lowest recorded since 1897. When it is seen that the average infantile death rate per 1,000 births for the years 1898 to 1907 was 103.4; 1908 to 1917. 58.8; and 1918 to 1925, 51.66, it will be realised that considerable headway has been made in the prevention of Infantile deaths.

The average for the past five years is even lower, viz., 41.92.

Not one of the Infants of the eight deaths under one year attended the Infant welfare.

The experiments of Dr. Carrison on monkeys at the Pasteur Institute in India, of the Drs. Mellanby on dogs, and Dr. Rowland on pigs in this country have absolutely demonstrated that females breast feeding their offspring on food containing sufficient vitamins not only are free from disease, but their constitutions are so fortified that they continue to resist disease. Those fed on food not containing vitamins are weakly and die from similar disease met with in those infants dying under one year of age. What has been done in animals can be done with the human race—by ante-natal and infant welfares.

We can hope, therefore, that the date is not far distant when their work will be equally successful.

Two deaths occurred from Diphtheria, but one of these was unconnected

with the district, the disease having been contracted outside. The home address being in this district the death was subsequently transferred.

Heart disease again heads the list of causes, deaths from Tuberculosis showing a slight decrease.

The number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth, was again nil.

### CAUSES OF DEATH.

Diphtheria	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	* * *	2
Influenza	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	5
Tuberculosis	of Respira	atory Syst	em	•••	• • •	10
Other Tubero	ulou <b>s</b> Dis	eases	•••	• • •	• • •	2
Cancer, Malig	gnant Dise	ease	• • •	• • •	• • •	I-7
Diabetes	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	2
Cerebral Hær	norrhage,	&c.	• • •	• • •	• • •	2
Heart Disease	2	• • •	• • •		• • •	27
Arterio-Sclero	osis	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	6
Bronchitis		• • •	• • •			ΙΙ
Pneumonia (a	all forms)	•••	• • •		* * *	7
Ulcer of Ston	nach or D	uodenum	•••		• • •	4
Diarrhœa, &c	. (under 2	years)	• • •		• • •	I
Appendicitis:	and Typh	litis	•••	• • •	• • •	3
Cirrhosis of L	iver	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	I
Acute and Ch	ronic Ne	ohritis	• • •	• • •	• • •	6
Congenital de	ebility and	l Malform	ation,	Premature	Birth	5
Suicide	•••	•••	***	• • •	•••	2
Other Deaths	from Vic	lence	• • •	• • •	• • •	I
Other Define	d Diseases	5	•••	•••	•••	42
				Total	• • •	156

# TABLE SHOWING WARDS AND DISTRICTS WHERE DEATHS OCCURRED.

Wards.	Total	In District	Kingston & Dist. Hospital	Hospitals	Kingston Victoria Hospital	Tolworth Hosptl.	Other Hosptis.	Other Distets.
No. 1, Coombe	. 13	4	2	I	_	_	2	4
No. 2, New Malden	135	76	30	ΙΙ	I	I	9	7
No. 3, Malden	. 8	6	I	I	-	-	-	_
Totals	. 156	86	33	13	I	I	11	II

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Number of Deaths occurring in infants under one year of age during the past five years.

14	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	* * *		• • •	1921
7	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •	1922
8	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	1923
14	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		1924
8	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	***		• • •	1925
51								

Average for the past five years, 10.1

# SUMMARY OF BIRTH, INFANTILE MORTALITY AND DEATH RATES FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

Year			Births		Infantile Mortality		Deaths *
1921	• • •	• • •	17.6	• • •	54.60		<b>9°</b> 9
1922	* * *	• • •	14.8	* * *	33.10	• • •	9 <b>.9</b>
1923			15.3		33.90		9.4
1924		• • •	15.1	* * *	59.00		<b>0.</b> I
1925	• • •	• • •	17.7	• • •	<b>2</b> 9°00	• • •	9.6
Average for	past fiv	e years	19.İ		41.92	•••	9.6

### DISTRICT STATISTICAL TABLE.

District		Area (Acres)	Estimated Population	Estimated Houses	Births	Deaths
No. 1, Coombe		 1,337	1,361	269	25	13
No. 2, New Male	len	 1,041	13,824	3,708	243	135
No. 3, Malden	• • •	 842	665	194	7	8
Totals	• • •	 3,220	15,850	4,171	275	156

### MORTUARY.

Dr. H. M. Taylor, H.M. Coroner for this division of Surrey, held inquests on nine bodies as under, being a decrease of one on the previous year.

District	Verdict.							
New Malden	Syncope caused by acute alcoholic poisoning. Pulmonary congestion. Alcoholic poisoning.  Syncope. Rupture of right auricle of heart. Natural causes.  Syncope. Myocardial degeneration. Natural causes.  Syncope. Cardiac hypertrophy. Natural causes.							
Kingston- upon-Thames	Shock. Fracture of spine and base of skull. Collision between motor cycle and lorry. Accidental death.							
New Malden	Syncope. Arterio sclerosis. Natural causes.  Syncope. Rupture of R. ventricle. Fatty degeneration of heart. Natural causes.  Asphyxia. Edema of glottis. Under partial anæthesia for operation for quinsy. Misadventure.							

### RAINFALL.

Table showing the rainfall in the district during the year 1925, taken at the Sewage Works, Kingston Road, New Malden.

January	•••	•••	• • •	•••	1.39 ii	nches
February	• • •	•••	•••	•••	3.19	,,
March	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	0.20	,,
April	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	1.79	,,
May	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	1.64	,,
June	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	0.06	"
July	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	3.73	,,
August	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	2.14	,,
September	• • •	•••	•••	•••	2.24	,,
October	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	2.12	,,
November	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	1.23	,,
December	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	2.25	,,
			Total	•••	22.61	

This is a decrease of 6.36 inches under the previous year.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Details as to water supply, River and Streams, Drainage and Sewage, Closet accommodation, &c., will be found in the accompanying report of the Sanitary Inspector.

### MAKING UP OF PRIVATE STREETS. NEW HOUSES.

The making up of Private Streets is in most cases, a sanitary improvement, and is also eloquent testimony of the progress of a district. I find that the following Roads have been made up during the period under review.

Mount Road (whole) St. John's Road (whole) Chestnut Grove (part) Cotsford Avenue (whole) Beech Grove (whole) Lynton Road (whole) Mount Pleasant Road (part) Graham Road (part) Coombe Gardens (part) Warboy's Road (whole) Malden Hill (part) Station Avenue (whole) Malden Hill Gardens (part) George Road, Coombe (part) The Mount (whole) Back Coombe Parade (whole) Park View (part)

With the exception of Graham Road and George Road, Coombe, those Roads which are noted as having a part made up, had previously had a portion completed. In these roads the whole is now made up to proper Standard. The Council have the following Roads in hand:—

Highclere Road (whole)

Queen's Road (part)

George Road (part)

Albert Road (whole)

Many plots of ground, previously derelict, or having pig-styes, fowl runs, etc., in the centre of the district have now been built upon, and consequently most of these conditions, which had necessitated constant sanitary supervision have now vanished.

During the past five years 906 houses have been certified for occupation. Building progress is now rapidly proceeding in the district. I am glad to note that the Council are to proceed with the erection of thirty flats, to assist in relieving local conditions, and I hope this will be only the commencement of a larger scheme.

### SCHOOLS.

The children attending the Public Elementary Schools at the beginning of the year (1926) number:—

Boys	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	965
Girls	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	911
				Total	• • •	1,876

The numbers attending each school was as follows:—

			Girls	Boys	Totals
COOMBE (Kingston Vale) Infants	• • •	• • •	<b>24</b> 9	9.	57
MALDEN PAROCHIAL Infants		• • •	23 8	93 }	I 34
NEW MALDEN:-					
Lime Grove	• • •		165 71	$\frac{-}{67}$	303
Elm Road	• • •	* * *	-	195	195
Burlington Road ,, ,, Infants	• • •	• • •	240 120	215 125 }	700
· Dickerage Lane ,, ,, Infants	• • •	•••	135 116	14 <b>2</b> } 94 }	487
То	otals	* * *	911	965	1,876

As I anticipated in my report of last year this shows an increase. When it is seen that in 1914, 2,059 children were attending the Public Elementary Schools in the District, the effects of the War and the continued decrease in the Birth rate can be readily appreciated.

It was found unnecessary to Order the Closure of any school on account of Infectious diseases during the year.

It is worthy of note that the County Council have commenced the erection of a School Clinic at the corner of Westbury and Kingston Roads. In addition this will be used as a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and will certainly be providing a long-felt want.

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	35-45	1	Ι	7	1	I	1	1	4		I	1	12	12
	20-35	1	H	1	1	[	1	1	H		1	1	27	27
ROUPS	15.20	2	Ι	1	1	Ι	I	1	4		7	Ι	48	51
AGE GRO	10.15	2	∞	l	1	63	1	1	15		7	73	138	147
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	4.5	7	63	Programme in	1	I		1	2		I	H	15	91
	3.4	2	I	1				1	3		Ι	4	∞	13
	2.3	I	1			Ţ	1	1	7	The second secon	7	7	II	15
	1.2	I	1	1	1	Ι	1	1	7		H	7	2	8
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	Total	28	33	4	I	∞	I	H	194		61	91	411	446
			Н	1	1	I	1		2			-	7	7
New	Malden	28	32	4		7	I	H	73		61	91	398	433
	Coombe Malden Malden				I				н				9	9
D.	Diseases	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Preumonia	Encephalitis Lethargica	Cerebro-spinal-meningitis	Totals	Other discases (notifiable locally)	Chicken Pox	Measles	German Measles	Totals

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					NEW CASES	SES			DEATHS		
Age Periods				Pulmonary	nary	Non-Pulmonary	lonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary
0				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
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Totals	ls	•	•	II	14	1	I	9	4	2	1

# THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

It has not been found necessary to take any action under the above Regulations or section. The first relates to tuberculous employees in the milk trade, and the second gives power for a Council to apply for an Order for the compulsory removal to hospital of a person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, if certain conditions obtain so that serious risk of infection is thereby caused to other persons.

# PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

### SCARLET FEVER.

Twenty-eight cases of this disease were notified, and twenty-three of them were notified in the last six months. No one school was implicated in any outbreak, the cases generally occurring being sporadic. Eighteen cases attended elementary or private schools. The cases were of a mild character and no death was recorded.

### DIPHTHERIA.

Thirty-three cases of this disease were notified, and most of the cases were reported in the latter portion of the year. A small outbreak of the disease at the Burlington Road Schools was responsible for a good deal of work in preventing its extension. One child was discovered in school with a large Diphtheritic patch on the Tonsil, and another who had suffered with a sore throat was found subsequently to have Diphtheria. Further cases occurring extensive swabbing was resorted to, and further contacts were found to be infected. These were treated as "carriers," and removed to Tolworth. In all five cases who showed no definite symptoms were found to be infected, and classed as "carriers." Other contacts having suspicious symptoms were also proved positive by swabbing, and after these had been isolated, no further cases occurred. Twenty-four cases attended elementary or private schools. Two deaths were recorded from this disease, but one, really had no connection with the district. The death occurred outside the district, but as it was a Malden resident it has to be accepted by us as a transferable.

### GERMAN MEASLES, ETC.

German Measles was epidemic during the year, chiefly during March and April. A few Measles and Chicken Pox cases were also notified. Three-hundred and fourteen cases attended elementary or private schools, thirty-three were under school age and eighty-four over.

# CASES TREATED AT TOLWORTH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Scarlet Fever	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	28
Diphtheria	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	34
,, '' ca	rriers"	• • •	• • •	• • •	5
Ophthalmia Ne	eonatorum		• • •	• • •	I
					68

Two cases of Scarlet Fever and one of Diphtheria (included above) were found, after admission, not to be suffering from those diseases.

Two cases of Scarlet Fever were treated at home.

### CASES TREATED AT LONDON HOSPITALS.

Encephalitis Lethargica	 • • •	• • •	I
Cerebro-spinal-meningitis	 • • •	• • •	I
,			
			2

# CASE TREATED AT KINGSTON AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

Erysipelas	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	I
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I am asked to review the prevalence of notifiable infectious diseases since 1920.

The following table shows the number of notifications received yearly:

•				1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Scarlet Fever		• • •	• • •	87	4.I	33	16	6	28
Diphtheria	• • •	• • •		23	35	21	ΙΙ	4	32
Enteric Fever (incl	uding	Parat	yphoid)	I				I	
Erysipelas	• • •		***	ΙO	I	3	5	I	4
Pneumonia	• • •		• • •	ΙI	30	13	6	ΙO	8
Encephalitis Letha	argica	• • •	• • •		I		3	2	I
Puerperal Fever	• • •		• • •			I		I	
Cerebro-Spinal-Fe	ver				I	-	I		I
Acute Poliomvelit	is		• • •		I	I	1		-

			<b>192</b> 0	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Opthalmia Neonatorum	• • •	• • •	2	-			I	I
Dysentery	***	•••		I				
Malaria	•••	• • •	4	description	I			discomplete
Measles	• • •	• • •	3 <b>2</b>	74	144	22	246	16
German Measles	• • •	• • •						4 I I
Chicken Pox	• • •	•••		10	13	34	2 I I	19
Tuberculosis (all forms)	•••	• • •	19	2 I	18	ΙΙ	2 I	26

I feel there is little to be said about these figures. Excluding Measles, German Measles, Chicken Pox, and Tuberculosis, they appear to be generally satisfactory. The years 1923 and 1924 showed a very low incidence of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, 1924, exceptionally so, and considering the district has rapidly developed and increased in population since 1920, it is satisfactory to note that the notifications have kept well below normal.

There were no primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small-Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

# GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

(1)	Tuberculosis	• • •	Various by Cou	nty Council
(2)	Maternity	• • •	do.	do.

(2) Maternity ... do. do. do. do.

(4) Fever ... Joint Hospital, Tolworth (subsidised by the Council)

(5) Small-pox ... Hospital at Clandon (Provided by County Council and subsidised by Local Authority)

(6)

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

Arrangements made by the County Council.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES:—

(a) For Infectious cases ... Tolworth Motor Ambulance

(b) For Non-Infectious cases... Motor Ambulance provided by the Council

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—Rear of Congregational Church, Malden Road. (Consultation).

Day Nursery.—Rear of Council Offices, Malden Road.

School Clinic.—Surbiton. (New School Clinic in course of construction, corner of Westbury and Grayham Roads, New Malden.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.—Kingston-upon-Thames.

Venereal Diseases.—Arrangements made by the County Council.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, School Clinic and Tuberculosis Dispensary are provided by the County Council, and the Day Nursery is provided by the Local Authority.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Rashell T. Davison, M.D., M.R.C.S. (part time).

Medical Officer of Health.

Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health.

Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Also Medical Officer of Health to the Merton and Morden U.D.C. and Medical Superintendent of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and Ante-natal clinic.

Henry Tunbridge, M.R.San.I., M.I.H. (whole time).

Sanitary and Foods Inspector.

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Certificates in Building Construction and Drawing.

W. R. Kennedy, M.R.C.V.S. (part time).

Veterinary Inspector.

Oliver Elliott.

Clerk to Public Health Department.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

- (a) General: Nursing Institute in District has staff of trained Nurses for attending cases in the home (including maternity).
- (b) For Infectious Diseases, e.g., Measles, etc.: No permanent arrangement for nursing these cases, which have to be dealt with as they arise. In certain cases, patients are removed to Tolworth for treatment.

MIDWIVES: Employment of, or subsidy to, practising midwives, by the Local Authority.

The District Council employs no midwives, nor does it subsidise any. The Midwives Act is administered by the County Council.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The bacteriological examinations for the Council are carried out by the Clinical Research Association, Watergate House, London. The Schick test is available for any Medical practitioner desiring to avail himself of this facility. No application was made for this during the year, but I believe one or two tests were carried out. I know of no occasions when the Dick test in scarlet fever was carried out. Each medical practitioner has, or can obtain the apparatus for bacteriological examinations, and the cost of such examinations in suspected cases of diphtheria, enteric fever, tuberculosis and certain other special cases, is defrayed by the Council. The following table shows the number of examinations during the past year:—

				Res	ults	
Disease				Positive	Negative	Totals
Tuberculosis	•••	• • •	Sputa	8	18	26
Diphtheria	•••	•••	Swabs	29	227	256
Paratyphoid	• • •	•••	Fæces		I	I
Cerebro-spinal fever	•••	•••	C.S. Fluid	-	I	I
			Totals	37	247	284

A stock of anti-toxic serum for treatment of diphtheria is always kept in stock, and supplies are placed at four different parts of the district. Hypodermic syringes are also available if required so that doctors are always in a position immediately to commence treatment on becoming aware of a case.

### MILK SUPPLY.

By Order of the Minister of Health the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, came into operation on the 1st September, 1925. There is little to report regarding the administration of the Act, as it greatly depends upon the issue of a new Milk and Dairies Order, which will no doubt come into operation some time during 1926. Regarding the working of the Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922, and the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders, I have to report as follows:—

The Council's Veterinary Inspector, appointed for the purpose, visits all cowsheds and examines the cows once every quarter. No action has been necessary regarding tuberculous milk or tuberculous cows. One dairyman only was granted a licence for the sale of Grade A milk, during the year. It was found unnecessary to refuse or revoke the registration of any retailer of milk, or of the licence for the sale of graded milk.

I often accompany the Veterinary Inspector on his rounds, together with the Sanitary Inspector, and we have generally found cowkeepers to exclude any cow from their herds which appears at all suspicious or ailing. It might be said that at the present time the law relating to milk supply is a little uncertain, but hopes are to be entertained that the new Milk and Dairies Order will have the effect of greatly assisting towards that great ideal—a pure, wholesome and uncontaminated milk supply. Mr. Tunbridge in his Report briefly comments upon Milk supply, and I must express my full agreement with all he says.

### LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

LOCAL ACTS, SPECIAL LOCAL ORDERS, GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS, AND BYELAWS RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH, IN FORCE IN THE AREA.

ACT

DATE OF ADOPTION OR OPERATION

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890 ... ... June, 1908

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. Part III. ... ,, 1904

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890. Parts		
Private Street Works Act, 1892	•••	Dec., 1902
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907		
(Parts II., III., IV., V. & VI.)		
(Part X. Secs. 92, 93 & 95)		Nov., 1908
(Part VII., Sec. 81 (part), Secs, 85 & 86. Parts		
Extension of the Infectious Disease (Notification)		
apply to Chicken-pox	<del>-</del>	
Surrey County Council Act (certain sections)	• • •	. , 1925
Public Health Act, 1925.		,, ,
(Part II. (excluding Secs. 21 & 22), Part II.	I. (excluding	r
Sec. 44) and Part IV)	, -	
Part II., Secs. 21 & 22); (Part III., Sec. 44);		, ,
Minister of Health's consent to adoption of		ns dated
13th February, 1926.	these portio	iis dated
13th February, 1920.		
REGULATIONS.		
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Regulations		March, 1906
The Urban District of Bredbury and Romiley, &c.		
German Measles) Regs., 1920		
, 3 , ,		1 / 3
BYELAWS.		
Buildings	•••	May, 1904
New Streets (Coombe)	•••	Sept., 1912
New Streets and Buildings (Amending series)	• • •	Nov., 1914
New Buildings (Amending Series)	•••	Dec., 1919

I have once again to thank my Staff for loyal and able support. Through their efforts all the work has gone on smoothly and satisfactorily. Especially am I indebted to Mr. Tunbridge who has so ably compiled the statistics for the past five years.

...

I am,

Offensive Trades (including fish frying and dealers in rags and

New Buildings (Chimneys)

Common Lodging Houses

Drainage of existing houses

bones)

Slaughterhouses

Nuisances ... ·

Tent, Vans, Sheds and similar structures

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

RASHELL DAVISON, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

May, 1922

April, 1909

Oct., 1908

Nov., 1913

April, 1909

,, 1910

... Oct., 1908

### SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

### ANNUAL REPORT

OF

# THE SANITARY INSPECTOR. 1925.

Public Health Department,

Council Offices,

New Malden.

To the Maldens and Coombe Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the pleasure to submit my Sixth Annual Report of work accomplished and matters of interest concerning the Sanitary Department.

For the purpose of abating nuisances and executing repairs to render houses in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, the following notices have been served under the Public Health Acts, 1875-1925 and the Housing Acts 1890-1925.

	Preliminary.	Formal.
Notices Served	 235	ΙΙ
	 201	ΙΙ
Remaining Outstanding	 34	

No requests for certificates under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts have been made. I have continued the policy, as far as possible, of interviewing owners after service of notice, and in many cases visiting the properties with them.

I have always found this the best way of surmounting difficulties and with a little give and take I have generally been able quickly to write off notices as complied. I think this is reflected a good deal in the fact that no legal proceedings were necessary.

Overcrowding continues to be probably the most difficult of problems. Until the number of houses exceeds the demand, one must perforce only endeavour to deal with the most flagrant cases. Some persons of course, appear not to want to improve their lot, but there are many people living as sub tenants or in an overcrowded condition who feel the position acutely. It is really distressing at times to see these conditions, and feel that you are helpless. It is very satisfactory from a public health point of view to know that the Council are about to erect thirty flats and this will help to deal with a few of these cases.

# NUISANCES AND HOUSING DEFECTS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.

Dampness (other than from d	defective	roofs)	•••	• • •	• • •	24
Guttering or downspouts repa	aired	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	37
Rooms cleansed and re-paper	ed or dist	empered	• • •	• • •	• • •	142
Ceilings cleansed and distemp	pered	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	147
Defective ceilings repaired an	nd distem	pered		• • •	• • •	17
Cooking stoves repaired or re	newed	• • •	• • •	***		16
Flushing cisterns repaired, re	egulated o	r renewe	d	• • •	• • •	11
Drinking water taps repaired		• • •		• • •	• • •	9
Blocked drains cleared	• • •	• • •	* * *		• • •	25
Roofs repaired	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	32
New glazed sinks fitted	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	1
New W.C. basins fitted	• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •	5
W.C. basins repaired	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	* * •	4
Other W.C nuisances	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	10
New inspection chamber con	structed	• • •		•••	• • •	3
New inspection chamber cover	ers fitted	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	4
Galvanized iron dustbins pro	vided	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	65
Yards repaved or repaired	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	18
Scullery floors repaved	• • •	• •		•••	• • •	1
Water storage cisterns repaire	ed or clea	nsed	•••	•••	• • •	7
Covers provided to water stor	age cister	ns		• • •	• • •	10
Want of proper water supply	for dome	stic purp	oses	•••	• • •	2
Floors repaired	* * *	• • •	• • •	* * *		7

Houses re-drained	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	2
House drains repaired or portio	ns re-lai	id	• • •	• • •		7
Vent pipes repaired	• • •	• • •			• • •	er e
Coppers repaired	• •	• • •	• • •	• • •		7
Accumulations removed	••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	5
From keeping pigs	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	* * *	1
From keeping other animals	• • •	•••	• • •		• • •	2
Slaughterhouse nuisances	• • •	•••		• • •	- 4 •	4
Private Road nuisances .	• •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	2
Houses in dirty condition (inter	cnally)		• • •	• • •		3
Broken window frames, sashes,	etc	• • •			• • •	37
Factory and workshop nuisance	es	• • •	•••	• • •		5
Surface water drainage .	• •	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	3
Cowsheds	• •	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	2
Overcrowding	• •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1
Soil drains entering surface wat	er sewei	c	• • •	• • •		1
Soil drains connected with broo	k	• • •	6			1
Dilapidated condition of front d	loors		• • •	• • •		11
Miscellaneous defects and nuisa	nces	• • •	•••	• • •		45

In addition to the above a large number of defects and other work has been carried out under the supervision of the department, on the Council's Housing Estate, Mount Pleasant and also at the nine flats in Kingston Road and Wellington Crescent. It is also a satisfactory feature that far more work is being carried out by owners on their own initiative. This has been very noticeable during the past year.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Premises where cases of Infectious Diseases occurred have been visited and in some cases the drains were tested. The principals of the various schools where patients or contacts attended were immediately notified. It was necessary to send 81 of these notices in respect of 119 children. Detailed enquiries are made after each of the principal infectious diseases with the object of at once ascertaining their origin and endeavouring to prevent an extension. To ascertain quickly the origin of one or two cases prevents a small outbreak assuming larger proportions, and I feel that success has attended our efforts in this direction during the past few years.

The following number of rooms were disinfected for the undermentioned causes:—

Scarlet fever	• • •	• • •	 27
Diphtheria			 30
Tuberculosis		• • •	 15
Vermin		• • •	 7
Schools			 6
Other			 7
		Total	 92

Some hundreds of visits were made to houses where cases of Measles or German Measles occurred, chiefly in order to obtain information regarding the home conditions of children, and also to obtain accurate information regarding schools, contacts etc.

There are no arrangements available in the area for the cleansing and disinfestation of verminous persons and their belongings.

Articles and rooms that have been exposed to infection are disinfected by means of the formalin vapour lamp, or formalin spray. In many cases in addition to the above, a bottle of disinfectant is left at the house to enable the occupier to wipe down woodwork, floors, chairs, bedsteads, etc. and also, in the case of Diphtheria, to disinfect eating and drinking utensils. In dirty homes a bar of disinfectant soap is occasionally given, as it is futile to disinfect a dirty room which is afterwards allowed to remain dirty. Consequently every encouragement is given on these occasions, to effect improvement in this direction. I consider it of primary importance to disinfect thoroughly eating and drinking utensils, especially where a case of Diphtheria occurs, and I consider a great deal of good would accrue by the routine disinfection of penholders and pencils in schools. One knows Diphtheria is spread in this way. Why not Measles, Whooping cough, Scarlet fever, Mumps and the common cold.

### AMBULANCE.

The Motor Ambulance which was purchased by the Council in August, 1924, continued to do good work during the year. In all, 118 cases were dealt with as follow:—

To	Hospital	ls and	Nur	sing	Homes	for	
	operation	ns or tre	atmer	nt	• • •		63
Fro	m Hospit	als	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	13
Acc	idents or	Casualt	ies		* * *		36
Oth	er Cases		• • •	• • •			6
							118

The Ambulance has run well during the year only minor repairs being necessary. Various small improvements have been made from time to time. It is interesting to note that from the date of commencement until the end

of the year, 162 cases in all were dealt with, approximately 2.2 cases per week.

The Ambulance is under the control of the Public Health Department.

### PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.

The Public Convenience erected during 1924 in Duke's Avenue, has been found to supply a very necessary want. Some trouble has been experienced due to malicious damage, but action taken has had the effect of preventing this to a considerable extent.

### BEVERLEY BROOK AND THE HOGSMILL RIVER.

The Beverley Brook has been under continuous observation during the year, and it is obvious that the water running therein is not always up to the standard it should be. Complaints have been received of smell, but these have come from persons not actually residing in this district.

A suggestion was put forward during the year as to the possibility of constructing a swimming pool on the Hogsmill River. The project however, was dropped, the Clinical Research Association having reported as follows, on a sample of water which I was instructed to forward them for analysis:—

"Both the chemical and bacteriological results indicate that this water is fairly badly contaminated and cannot be regarded as at all safe for drinking, though there is nothing to suggest that any harm would result from merely bathing in it. We should suggest that it is an undesirable source for a public bathing pool owing to the risk of any of the water being swallowed accidentally."

The sample in question was taken at a point well above where the effluent from our own Sewage Works enters this stream.

### WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the district is derived from the mains of the Metropolitan Water Board. The quality of this water is well known to be excellent, and no further comment is needed on this score. Practically the whole of the District is supplied with this water. Up to about five or six years ago the supply was intermittent, but it is now constant. No form of contamination has been reported during the year.

### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Practically all the houses in the district have water closets connected with the main sewage system. A few cesspools still exist, these being in positions where connection with the main sewer is impossible or impracticable. I have received no complaints regarding these during the year.

4

### SCAVENGING.

Refuse is collected weekly from houses and disposed of by burning in the Council's Destructor in California Road. Cesspools are emptied and cleansed by the owners as and when required. Movable ashbins are, with very few exceptions, general throughout the district.

### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Very little action is necessary in this district regarding smoke abatement. A few factory chimneys exist, and on one or two occasions verbal warning has been given. Sometimes bakehouse chimneys give offence, but only for very short periods.

# PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS.

With the exceptions of one or two offensive trades and slaughterhouses there appear to be no premises or occupations which necessitate Bye-law control. There are few or no houses let in lodgings, hop pickers' huts, etc. So far as this district is concerned, I see no need for Regulations in respect to underground sleeping rooms (Housing Act, 1925, Section 18 (1)) for the reason that at present I know of none.

### SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.

A brief Report by your Surveyor, Mr. R. H. Jeffes, A.M.I.C.E., on the method of treatment of Sewage and work carried out at the Sewage Works during the past few years is appended:—

The total dry weather flow of Sewage treated at the Works is approximately 700,000 gallons per day of 24 hours.

The Sewage, after reception in the sump, is lifted by means of a 12 inch Tangye centrifugal pump, an 8 inch centrifugal pump, and a 6 inch centrifugal pump, together with a 10 inch reciprocating action sludge pump, into the delivery chamber from whence it flows to two Detritus tanks, each about 15 feet square by 15 feet deep. The 6 inch centrifugal pump and sludge pump are driven by steam generated entirely by burning waste house refuse in the Destructor. The Sewage passes over a weir from the Detritus tanks into three concrete sedimentation tanks, two being 108 feet by 31 feet by 8 feet deep and the third 93 feet by 31 feet by 8 feet deep. The sedimentation tanks are so arranged that they may be used either in series or in parallel, on the intermittent principle. They may be sludged by means of channels which empty into a nine inch drain leading to an ejector chamber. At the outlet end of the tanks is placed a chamber so constructed as to pass the tank effluent up to three times the dry weather flow on to the filters, the excess over this amount passing to the storm water area and storm filters.

The percolating filters are six in number, each 80 feet in diameter fitted with revolving distributors, five being new, and the one constructed in 1911 still giving excellent results. To allow for growth of population, power has been obtained to construct two additional filters. One of these filters has now been constructed and the other is in course of construction.

The effluent, after treatment by the percolating filters flows through open channels to two Humus tanks, the capacity being about 43,000 gallons. After passing through the Humus tanks the effluent, if desired may again be treated on the existing contact beds Nos. 1 to 4, or sent direct into the Hogs Mill River by means of a high level channel which delivers the effluent above the level of the water in the river.

The excess of Sewage above three times the dry weather flow is dealt with on about four acres of land which has been reclaimed and suitably graded and prepared, also through existing six contact beds.

The sludge beds are nineteen in number, each 50 feet by 20 feet and are constructed of clinker 12 inches in depth, graded to three different sizes with underdrains which discharge into a drain leading back to the pump well. The beds are fed from a central open channel 12 inches wide with suitable inlets to each bed. The sludge from the Detritus tanks is forced by the hydraulic head of water in the tank through a six inch pipe to the sludge beds. The sludge is allowed to settle, dry, and is then disposed of locally. To meet the need of additional works of sludge disposal due to increase of population and the consequent decrease of facilities for using the sludge by farmers, etc., the Council has recently purchased several acres of land immediately adjacent to the Sewage Works which will be used for sludge disposal and should prove sufficient for adequately dealing with this problem for many years to come.

The final effluent under normal conditions shows a high percentage of purification, and is very satisfactory.

### PUMPING STATION—KINGSTON VALE.

A few years ago a much needed improvement was carried out at this Station. The pumping plant, installed about 1895, became obsolete, very costly to maintain and gave occasion for anxiety. Electric pumping machinery has now been put in consisting of four inch centrifugal pumps directly coupled to 16 B.H.P. electric motors in duplicate, of ample capacity to deal with the flow of Sewage to the station.

### PUMPING STATION—BLAKES LANE.

This Station has also been re-modelled on the same lines as the pumping station at Kingston Vale. The old obsolete gas engines and pumps have been removed and four inch centrigugal pumps and electric motors (in duplicate) substituted. These have proved very economical in working, and show a considerable saving in cost on the old method.

### FOOD SUPPLY.

During the year frequent inspections have been made of the various premises where foodstuffs are prepared for sale or sold. This has included

the inspection of slaughter-houses, butchers' shops, bakehouses, fishmongers' shops, cowsheds, dairies, hawkers' barrows, etc.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations came into force on the 1st April, 1925. These are the Regulations foreshadowed in my Report of last year Very few bovines or pigs have been slaughtered in the district during the year, and the number of sheep has never reached large proportions. This was accounted for somewhat by the difficulties during restrictions on the movement of cattle during outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease. It is also found that much of the meat exhibited for sale in the shops has been previously inspected either at Smithfield or elsewhere. A great proportion of the meat sold here is purchased through Smithfield, and there are no wholesale firms operating in the district. This however, does not mean that inspection is lax, but it would appear the more satisfactory that traders take the precaution of purchasing meat which they know to have been passed as free from disease, and so save the risk of seizure and subsequent loss to themselves. The clause of the Regulations specifying that notice of slaughter shall be given has worked well.

Notice was given in respect of the following animals:—

Lambs	•••	• • •	16
Sheep	• • •	• • •	47
Pigs	• • •	• • •	100
Calves	• • •	• • •	12
Bovines	• • •	• • •	22

The following foodstuffs were destroyed:—

14lbs. kippers		• • •	Decomposition
2 livers (Bovines)			Flukes
,	• • •	• • •	
11b. bacon	• • •	• • •	Decomposition
2 sets lungs (Bovines)		• • •	Tuberculosis
2 pigs' heads			Tuberculosis

With the exception of tables in front of butchers' shops there are no stalls in the district where meat is sold.

Places where foodstuffs are prepared viz.:—bakehouses, etc., have been inspected and found generally to be satisfactory. Lime washing has always been carried out at the specified times and otherwise when required.

The number of private slaughter-houses in use in the area are as follows:—

	In 1920.	In January, 1925.	In December, 1925.
Licensed	3	3	3
Registered	1	1	1
Totals	4	4	4

With regard to three of these slaughter-houses the structure and position are far from good.

A larger measure of control is given under secs. 72 and 73, Public Health Act, 1925, and sec. 79, Surrey County Council Act, 1925, regarding places where foodstuffs are prepared. The first sections deals with foodstuffs generally and the second with ice-cream alone.

### SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

These Acts are administered by the County Council, and by the courtesy of the County Medical Officer a return of samples analysed during the year is given herewith. I am also appointed and authorised to take samples under these Acts should occasion so demand.

			£	Analysed			lterated eriorate		S	
	Articles		Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Prosecutions	Convictions
Milk	• • •	• • •	28		38	4		4	1	
Preserved	Cream	• • •	1		1					
Cocoa	• • •	• • •		1	1			_		**************************************
	Totals		39	1	40	4		4	1	

### DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

The sanitary condition of the cowsheds and cows was fairly maintained during the year. Frequent inspections have been made, and cowkeepers generally realise the importance of cleanliness, especially of the cows themselves. At one farm during the winter months, considerable trouble was experienced owing to the manure being dumped just outside the cowshed door, and this became so bad that a special report had to be made. Strong action on behalf of the Council, I am glad to state, had the desired effect, and conditions have been much improved. A new Milk and Dairies Order, which is in course of preparation is awaited with interest, and it is hoped will assist in many directions, where at present action is made difficult owing to the inadequacy of the present Regulations. During the past few years legislation regarding milk supply has been fairly abundant, but I am doubtful if the general public receives a purer supply in consequence. Certified, Grade "A" (Tuberculin) tested. Grade "A" or Pasteurised are excellent but unfortunately do not assist working class mothers. From observation it appears that most mothers, when unable to nurse their children feed them on dried or pasteurised milk. Would not pure fresh milk be better? Unfortunately so much of to-days milk is conveyed long distances by rail, that one cannot be assured of its purity, and pasteurisation is generally resorted to. I have no fault to find with local dairymen, who are

generally anxious to conduct their premises in the best possible manner, but until a considerably better system in handling this important commodity is instituted, the consumption of fresh milk will never assume the quantities its importance as a foodstuff warrants. It is generally acknowledged that a larger consumption of pure fresh milk would materially improve the health of the nation.

In conclusion, I desire once again to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Department, and my brother officials for the courtesy and assistance always extended to me in carrying out my duties during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

HENRY TUNBRIDGE,

Sanitary and Foods Inspector.

### HOUSING.

I.—GE	NERAL HOU	sing Con	DITIONS	IN T	HE AREA:—
(1)	General H	ousing cor	nditions	• • •	75 per cent. Good. 25 per cent. occupied by two or more families (approximately).
(2)	—(a) Exter exces	nt of shors s of hous		•••	It is my opinion that to supply present local needs, at least 150 to 200 houses of a suitable type are required.
	. ,	ures taker			
	temp short	lated to n age	neet any		158 houses and 9 flats have been constructed under the Housing Assisted Scheme. £71,006 have been advanced under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1899—1923, in respect of 120 houses. The Council are about to erect 30 flats under the Housing (1923) Act.
(3)	Information portant characteristics during review or a	nanges in g th <b>e</b> perio	popula- od under		
	future		•••	•••	Nil.
IIO	ver <b>c</b> rowdii	vg:			
(1)	Extent	•••		•••	Much above the normal. In many cases portions only of houses are overcrowded, $viz$ .—where one or two rooms are sublet to families often having two or more children.
(2)	Cause	•••	•••		Lack of houses, especially for young married couples. It is generally recognised that during the War a number of families migrated to this district from London, and many have not returned. It is found also, that in many cases families have outgrown the accommodation that was sufficient for their needs a few years ago. Young persons become married, and being unable to get a house,

continue, either to live at home, or obtain one or two rooms. Children are born, and quickly conditions become abnormal and unsatisfactory. Small four roomed cottages are sometimes occupied by grown up families.

- (3) Measures taken or contemplated for dealing with overcrowding ... ...
- (4) Principal cases of overcrowding during the year 1925, and action taken.

Little action has been taken during the year, or can be taken except in flagrant cases. It is obviously impossible to deal with this problem when the supply of suitable houses is less than the demand.

### III.—FITNESS OF HOUSES:—

- (1)—(a) General standard of housing in the area
  - (b) General character of the defects found to exist in unfit houses
  - (c) How far defects are due to the lack of proper management and supervision by owners, or to acts of waste or neglect by tenants.

Good.

Dampness due to defective roofs, walls, etc. Dilapidated internal walls and dirty ceilings. Broken windows and sashes.

Owners generally are always agreeable to remedy defects on official notice. In some cases little would be done if official intimation was not given. Excessive wear and tear is always noticeable in houses occupied by more than one family. This always has the tendency to increase the amount of work necessary to maintain the house in all respects reasonably fit.

- (2) General action taken as regards unfit houses under—
  - (a) Public Health Acts.
  - (b) Housing Acts.

See paragaphs 1, 2 and 3 Housing Statistics for the year.

Action is generally taken under the Public Health Acts, regarding nuisances, and under the Housing Acts regarding housing defects.

- (3) Difficulties found in remedying unfitness, either under the Public Health Acts or under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925; special measures taken, or suggested, including any special action to secure improved management of property by owners, or better care of property by tenants; the gradual carrying out of repairs to agreed arrangements; or any special method of dealing with unfit back to back houses or other types of insanitary property.
- (4) Conditions, so far as they effect housing, as regards water supply, closet accomodation, and refuse disposal ... ...

No real difficulties have been experienced.

. All satisfactory.

### IV.—UNHEALTHY AREAS: —

'Information as to complaints received or representations made, and action taken

... There are no unhealthy areas in the district.

V.—Bye-Laws relating to Houses, to Houses Let in Lodgings, and to Tents, Vans, Sheds, Etc.:—

- (1) As to working of existing bye-laws.
- (2) As to the need of new bye-laws or revision of existing byelaws.

Little action has been taken during the year, relying on bye-laws for authority. Tents and vans have been non-existant, and it is doubtful if any houses let in lodgings actually exist in the district.

### VI.—GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS:-

Generally, an account of any action bearing on the public health, not covered by the foregoing particulars which has been taken by the Local Authority during the year, in connection with overcrowding,

Other than contained in the foregoing replies and the general context of this Report, there is nothing further to state, except that, with regard to the disposal of household refuse this is practically all done by burning at the insanitary property and housing, and the disposal of household refuse so far as possible by burning.

Council's Destructor, California Road. The approximate amount of refuse destroyed during 1925 was 3,410 tons.

### HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR:-	
(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	264
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts.	
(1) By the Local Authority	Nil.
(2) By other bodies or persons	32
Unfit Dwelling-Houses.	
1.—Inspection.	
(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects	
(under Public Health or Housing Acts)	374
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected under the	
Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the	
Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	72
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	NGI
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under	7411.
the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects	
reasonably fit for human habitation	182
2.—Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of	
informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	170
3.—Action under Statutory Powers.	
A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices	
were served requiring repairs	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after	
service of formal notices:—	
(a) by owners	2
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices	
were served requiring defects to be remedied	9
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied	
after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by owners	9
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.

C.	Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 & 15, of the Housing Act, 1925.	
	(1) Number of representations made with a view to the	
	making of Closing Orders	ſil.
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing	
	Orders were made N	il.
	(3) The number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing	
	Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been	
	rendered fit	lil.
	(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition	
	Orders were made	lil.
	(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of	
	Demolition Orders	lil.

### FACTORIES WORKSHOPS AND WORK-PLACES.

### 1.—INSPECTION

Premises	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factors I am dries)	4	3	
(including Factory Laundries) Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	14		
Workplaces (Other than outworkers' premises)	3		
Total	21	3	

### 2.—DEFECTS

Particulars	Found		Referred to H.M.	Prosecutions
Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation Unsuitable Sanitary Accommodation, and Defective	3	2	1	- Annahan
Drainage Other Nuisances	1 1	. 1		_
Totals	5	4	1	



